

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjacent to the Court House—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
jand w&t-w

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Mrs. Sneed & Kidman's.
feb22 w&t-w

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House,
and the adjacent Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. P. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties, Jan 4 w&t-w

T. N. & D. W. LINDESEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 w&t-w

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec5 t-w&w

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr7 w&t-w

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the County of Pendleton, and in the County
of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
Office on Market street.
may19 if

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.
apr7 w&t-w

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
apr7 w&t-w

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds and other writings to be used in
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
positions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 if

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
sep1 w&t-w

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sep6 w&t-w

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE.
oct6 w&t-w

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Cweeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
nov27 w&t-w

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India and Coco Matting,
Stair Rods,
Curtains,
Gimp,
Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
aug13 w&t-w

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 w&t-w

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND PENCIL
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARP.....R. L. TALBOT
mar22 w&t-w

CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 433 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar22 w&t-w

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
or of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BLEDSOE
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug2 w&t-w

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel,
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
jcs

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty Five Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health
and Disease.
Price only ten cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD OF TREATING
Stricture, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Struc-
ture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive
system of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful ad-
visee to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical con-
dition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by the use of the "French Pills," as well as
MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Address
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon General's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
aug10 w&t-w

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hat,
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Banker's Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar29 w&t-w

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Bayonets, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
apr24 w&t-w

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
apr19 t-w&w

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
sep29 w&t-w

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL WHEAT, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Hops, Hay, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Beef, Bulkhead, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 w&t-w

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
oct20 w&t-w

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for shirts and collars. apr19 w&t-w

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DR. GATES'
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTILS & PILLS
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
Weakness, Neurasthenia and General Debility,
Impaired Memory, and all Diseases arising
from Solitary Habits, or Exces-
sive Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
MIDDLE AGED MEN, who are suffering from
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps
are not aware of their true condition, or when assis-
tance is really needed.
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dimen-
sion of Sight, Dizziness, and Weakness of the Eyes,
Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Acro-
nism to Society, SELF-DISTRESS, Timidity, etc. For
each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Balm."
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A
box of Pastils, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Female Tonic Pills, all of which have impor-
tant offices to perform, and should be used together
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.
4. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general weakness.
5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.
6. They cure when all other means have failed.
7. They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor any-
thing that can in any event prove injurious.
8. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will
not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-
ures.
9. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.
That they may come within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the Pastils at \$1 per box,
and the Pills at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamp should be enclosed for return postage.
LADIES in want of a safe and effect-
ual remedy for Irregularities, Suppression
of the Menstrual Organs, or any disease, pecu-
liar to their sex, should use DR. GATES' FEMALE
MONTHLY PILLS. Price by mail, \$1 and one stamp.
CAUTION!—These Pills should not be
used during pregnancy, as miscarriage would be the
consequence.
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any
other humane and reasonable cause, need neces-
sary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without
incurring danger to health or constitution by the use
of M. La Roche's French Preventive Pow-
ders. Price, by mail, \$1 and two stamps.
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing
the General Agents, as below.
Send for DR. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on
Sexual Diseases. Price ten cents.
Address
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
feb7 w&t-w

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
B. C. SNEDAKER.
feb8 w&t-w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power
to restore the hair on bald heads, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and the
cheapest.—See the following testimony:
W. R. MERVIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.:
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.

DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to HEIM-
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE." That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the hair of the bald and grey to its
original luxuriance and beauty.

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blotches, the sufferer can only be directed to
use some safe and reliable remedy.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
favor upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but
the Magnolia Balm contains neither, and is the most
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul18 w&t-w

GOOD NEWS!
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
and to those who intend to employ a Gun-
smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair street, Frank-
fort, I am repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der with the best materials, and guaranteed to
last. I don't forget the place—at G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
may28 w&t-w G. W. MILLER.

ROBB & DENONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell at
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr13 w&t-w

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dental Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps,
Fine Cologne,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
Direct to Dr. HOFMANN, care of Box 1635, Boston,
Mass.
mar22 w&t-w

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOFMANN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of
Diseases of the Sexual Organs in the TRESSEN
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the
institute published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something of
the cause, such as it may be, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
Direct to Dr. HOFMANN, care of Box 1635, Boston,
Mass.
jun1 w&t-w

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
late fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cotten-
brown, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
L. STREIFF.
jun1 w&t-w

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.
WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell off our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
apr20 w&t-w

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
aug30 w&t-w

HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar21 4t

F. G. REUTER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street.
FRANKFORT, KY.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating
of old Suits, and all kinds of clothing, in the most
skillful manner, and at the lowest prices. He has
All the latest fashions and a share of public patronage.
Charges low.
jan5 t-w&t

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE.....\$2 00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.
m30 t-w&w

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.
Expenses per Session.
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$50 00
Tuition in primary class.....15 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in
water colors, each.....10 00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting,
each.....5 00
Music on Piano.....25 00
Use of instrument for practice.....25 00
Stationery.....25 00
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-
sence.
For further information address the Principal.
jan21 w&t-w

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
which I will sell by the can or half can, either hot
or cold.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served
up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.
My bar has always been, and always will be, sup-
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to
be found anywhere.
sep6 t-w

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned re-
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the
best style. Having a superior Camera, which he
can please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage.
Amalgamotypes, Melanotypes, Photo-
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,
and on moderate terms.
If he invites those who wish to get their like-
nesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work.
Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
apr14 w&t-w

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged
in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon,
Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAP-
MAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high;
weight about 175 pounds; is of rather a black com-
plexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front
teeth project out from the others; and he is ruptured.
The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAP-
MAN; he is about 36 years old; weight about 160
pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks
but little.

They claim to belong to a man by the name of
James Harner, of Giles county, Va.
For sale by
WM. PAYNE,
Jailer Rockcastle Co., Ky.
dec27 w&t-w

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and an experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in higher English, French, and beginners
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. W.,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
aug2 w&t

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
WE ask the attention of the trade and the pub-
lic to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach,
General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and
Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diar-
rhea, Cholera, &c., &c.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria.
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-
ture of Pain Killer and water.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
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One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

AN ENTERPRISING CORRESPONDENT.—The New York Times has a very enterprising correspondent in Missouri. Wishing to witness the battle of Lexington to describe it, he surrendered himself as a prisoner to the rebels. Gen. Price treated him very well, and gave him a front seat to see the show, and he was enabled to get up an interesting account of the fight. Gen. Price and the rebels get a handsome puff for their courtesy in "affording every facility" to our "own correspondent." This beats Russell.

It is stated that the fees or emoluments of the Surveyor of New York, this year, in consequence of the heavy confiscations at that port, will be little less than one million of dollars.

It is estimated that the Yankee property under the ban of the sequestration act amounts in the State of Virginia alone to about thirty millions of dollars.

The Mobile papers represent the work of defense south of that city as going bravely on. Labor in abundance has been furnished, and they are executing as rapidly as the engineers lay out for them.

General Crittenden.

I have just observed with regret, in Thursday's issue of the Yeoman, a communication over the signature of "Young America," which might seem to carry with it some reflections upon the character and soldierly qualifications of General Thomas L. Crittenden. I am entirely sure that nothing was further from the purpose of the writer; but his language, no doubt hastily written, might bear such a construction. If there is identified with the Union party in Kentucky a single prominent individual entitled to the regard and respectful consideration of Southern men, that person is Gen. Crittenden. I had hoped that whatever criticism might be directed against others, he, at least, would, in common justice and truth, be spared. Unlike most other members of the Union party, who readily yielded to the first pressure of outside influence or temptations of interest or ambition, and from being anti-coercionists, suddenly became irrepressible coercionists and war men, he resisted every appeal of interest, ambition, and even friendship and affection, and only consented to identify himself with the extreme men of his party and the war policy of the Administration, when the authorities of his State declared war against the South, and called upon him, as its citizen and soldier, to draw his sword in its defense. Whatever others may think of the action of the Legislature and the duty of obedience to it, as a true and authorized interpretation of the real feelings and wishes of the people, he at least honestly believes that it correctly represents their will, and that it is his imperative duty to obey. Whether he is right or wrong in this, time alone can determine. But no one who knows the high qualities of his noble and manly spirit, as does the writer of this communication, can doubt that he believes himself right. So much for his claims upon Southern men, for at least justice. As to his qualifications for his military position, I suppose that the officers and soldiers of the State Guard, who voluntarily elevated him to it in view of all the probable consequences and dangers to themselves, involved in the selection, were competent judges. But "Young America" is greatly mistaken as to the extent of Gen. Crittenden's military experience.

In addition to his having been on Gen. Taylor's staff, when on the line of the Rio Grande, for six or eight months; he was immediately thereafter appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th regiment of Kentucky volunteers, and as such, served with his regiment with great credit and popularity on Gen. Scott's line for nearly a year. In truth, he most of the time had the entire active command of the regiment, and was almost universally looked up to and regarded by the officers and men of the regiment with feelings of the utmost respect and confidence, both as an officer and gentleman. Intending no disrespect to his co-officers in command, Col. Thompson and Maj. Breckinridge, truth compels me to say that he was looked upon by every one connected with the regiment and line of operations as the actual head and spirit of the corps. I might also add that Gov. Magoffin's confidence in Gen. Crittenden was such that he tendered him the appointment of Inspector General, after the resignation of Gen. Buckner. But it was not my intention to enter into a defense of Gen. Crittenden's soldierly qualifications; he needs none. I simply wished to state a few facts.

If, in the course of this unhappy war, opportunity offers, I doubt not Gen. Crittenden will demonstrate himself competent to discharge every duty required of him in his character, both as soldier and gentleman. I differ widely, very widely, in opinion from General Crittenden in regard to the present unhappy troubles of our State, the causes that brought them about, and the duties they impose. But I know him to be intently imbued with the truth, honor, and generosity of the true gentleman, and the courage, prudence, and judgment of the soldier, and I confidently look to the future for his vindication in both respects.

OCTOBER 7th. "JUSTICE."

The Great Eastern steamship has proved to be a failure. During the storm she encountered off the coast of Ireland early in September she was almost entirely wrecked—her great strength alone preventing her from becoming totally so.

The Memphis Avalanche and Bulletin have been merged into one paper, called the Avalanche, and hoists the name of Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[For the Yeoman.]

A friend having called attention to a grave error in my communication signed Young America, as to Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden's service as a military man, we feel bound to acknowledge it. He served in the Mexican war with distinction, and no more gallant or honorable officer was in the war. The point of our piece was the Legislature's weakness in making such a to-do in legislating him into the command of the Kentucky troops, when our Constitution was preventing and resisting the effort of all such legislation. Speaking of him as we did, as a man of sense, and having the simple point in mind that the Legislature was losing itself in trying to do an unconstitutional act from personal preference, we wrote as we did. We feel constrained to say that no man in Kentucky would command our vote more readily for the office he holds.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Acknowledging the Object—A Duped People.

A late arrival from England brings an address from the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the great patron of American Abolitionists. The object of the address is to deprecate his censure and to assure him that she and her associates still labor in the cause of dissolution and emancipation. She says: "I have advocated disunion for fifteen years, because I thought it a practicable method of freeing the North from the guilt of slavery, and of planting at the South the seeds of early and entire emancipation, wringing justice from a weak and bankrupt South." *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was one of her instruments to work out dissolution. It was calculated to fire the Northern heart against slavery, prejudice the Northern mind against the South, and drive the people into a sectional Presidential struggle. She did her part well to produce dissolution. She now advocates a war of subjugation to produce emancipation. The people of the North are dancing to her fiddling. They will be called on after awhile to foot the bill.

Before adjourning the House, Speaker Buckner, having resumed the chair, said in substance:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

When I was out of the chair this morning on official business, you kindly adopted a resolution of thanks for the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office. I thank you sincerely for the kindness which prompted it, and the confidence which it conveys. If I have succeeded in doing my duty, it has been because of your generous cooperation in the business of legislation. I have been pleased to see that your support at the Capital and your associations have tended rather to assuage than to increase the acerbity of party rancor. If your proceedings have not been altogether harmonious, your differences have been expressed with the dignity becoming your positions. Though we have failed to keep from our borders the armies of the Confederate States and our own Government, you have done much in the cause of humanity. You have, with a Kentucky manliness, adopted the Conklin resolutions. You have said their sentiments are your sentiments, and you have pledged yourselves to the maintenance of their principles. Go home, then, gentlemen, and proclaim them; cause them to sink deep into the hearts of your constituents, and you will have robbed this war of half its horrors. You have assured against the stiletto of the brigand, and you have transferred the scene of carnage from the domestic hearth-stones to the battle-field. The order I am about to pronounce contemplates only a temporary separation. May God in His merciful providence so order it.

With my kindest regard for each of you, and my sincere wish for your safe return to your homes, by direction of your resolution and virtue of my office, I pronounce you adjourned until the first Wednesday after the 4th Monday of October next. I bid you farewell.

Movement of Troops.

During the week the following regiments have crossed from Ohio into Kentucky at this point:

Monday, the Thirty-first Ohio, Col. Walker.

Tuesday, the Fourteenth Ohio, Col. Connel.

Wednesday, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Col. Bradley.

Wednesday evening, the Twenty-first Ohio, Col. Norton.

Friday, the Fifteenth Ohio, Col. M. R. Dickie.

Friday evening, the Thirty-fourth Illinois, Col. Kirk.—*Con. Union.*

Bloody Battles.

One would suppose that with the late improvements in arms and projectiles—rifle guns and Minnie balls—the carnage of battles now-a-days would be much greater than of those of the olden time. Facts, however, do not sustain the theory. At the battle of Agincourt, 1691, forty-five thousand men were engaged. The fight lasted less than three hours, and eight thousand men were killed.

At the battle of Landen, 1693, about one hundred and twenty thousand troops were engaged—50,000 under William of Orange and 70,000 under Luxembourg. The fight began at 8 o'clock in the morning and ended at 4 in the afternoon. Twenty thousand men were killed. Macaulay says: "The next summer the soil, fertilized by twenty thousand corpses, bore forth into millions of poppies. The traveller who, in the road from Saint Tropez to Triermont, saw that vast sheet of rich scarlet spreading from Landen to Neerwinden, could hardly help fancying that the figure of a prophet of the Hebrew prophet was literally accomplished, that the earth were disclosing her blood, and refusing to cover the slain."

A negro, named John Jones, was arrested in New York on Wednesday, for raising a disturbance by preaching secession in the street. He said he wanted to go South and whip the Yankees, and that he knew all about slavery. The officers, however, were not anxious to discuss the question, and took him from the flour barrel on which he was discoursing, to the lock up.

John B. S. Todd, Democrat, has been elected Delegate to Congress from Dacotah Territory.

SEASONABLE HOURS.—A late sketch of the mode of life of a popular French writer, represents her as rising at one o'clock, P. M., dining in the evening, passing the time with her friends until eleven, and then writing the balance of the night. At six in the morning, the popular writer goes to bed and sleeps until noon. One of our own popular writers is guilty of the same gross absurdity, as we know from his own admissions, turning night into day. Nothing is gained by the process. It is a freak of genius which none but a very eccentric genius could ever be guilty of perpetrating.

We make the following extracts from the Memphis papers of the 30th:

It was whispered about the country some time ago that an English vessel had arrived at one of our ports with 50,000 Enfield muskets. The name of the vessel and her port of entry were kept a profound secret, nor is it our intention to divulge it now, although we know the vessel has arrived and brought that number of Enfield rifles. Thirty cases of this celebrated arm arrived in this city yesterday, and are on their way to Columbus. They have not been unpacked since they left England.

The city was literally alive yesterday with soldiers marching and countermarching. Guns and caissons almost innumerable.

"Rattled over the story street," but whether they were coming to or going from the city our readers will hardly care to know, and we don't care to tell.

Dr. Meriwether, of Arkansas, has presented Gen. A. S. Johnston a beautiful charger, the celebrated race horse, bred in this country, and subsequently taken to Europe by Ten Bruns.

The Southern Commercial Convention will assemble at Macon, Ga., on the 14th. The object of the Convention is to mature a system of commercial policy for the South, looking to her entire emancipation from commercial dependence on the North.

Hon. Jacob Thompson has been nominated by his friends as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi.

The *Lebanon Advertiser* learns that Col. T. C. Hindman has succeeded in obtaining about 8,000 more men in western Arkansas for General Hardee's command.

President Davis has appointed Brigadier General Braxton Bragg a full General, the highest rank in the Confederate army.

A gentleman of eminence and entirely reliable, direct from Richmond, Va., states that ex-Governor E. Lewis Lowe, of Maryland, made his escape to Richmond, and states, as a matter of fact, that Gen. McClellan had had 400 minnie balls marched out into line and all shot down.

The *Richmond Examiner* learns that Mr. Isaac Davenport, of the firm of I. & G. B. Davenport, of that city, who owed \$10,000 to Northern creditors, on being made acquainted with the provisions of the act of sequestration passed by the Confederate Congress, proceeded immediately to the office of Thomas T. Giles, Commissioner under said act, and gave his check for the amount.

Lincoln county, the banner county of Tennessee, she has already one thousand soldiers in the service of the Southern Confederacy, and seven more companies are now organizing.

The merchants of Nashville have agreed to receive Treasury Notes at par for goods or debts due them.

Gen. Hardee's command has fallen back to Pittman's Ferry, on the Arkansas line.

On Saturday, Mr. J. Brock, the well known baker, shipped to Columbus thirty thousand pounds of bread, intended for the use of the army.

Insubordination in the Thirty-Seventh New York Regiment.

Some of the New York Regiments have behaved very badly ever since the war commenced. They have been rowdyish, insubordinate, if not cowardly. The Washington Star says:

"The New York Thirty-seventh Regiment was in occupancy of the hill—at least such portion of the regiment as was not straggling around the neighborhood committing depredations. The deeds of this regiment (formerly McCann's) during the war will doubtless receive an investigation at the hands of General McClellan. They were certainly of the most disgraceful character. Several dwellings, with barns and outbuildings, were set on fire and wholly consumed. Among these was the house and barn of Rev. Mr. Lipscomb. Valuable furniture, pianos, large mirrors, feather beds, &c., were destroyed wantonly, and in one instance the officer of a cavalry regiment was so much incensed by these outrageous acts of vandalism that he compelled the miscreants to suspend their villainous work at the point of the pistol.

"This (Thirty-seventh) regiment will need some active discipline to make it any credit to the service. On yesterday Lieutenant-Colonel Burke found it necessary to shoot private William Moran through the head for insubordination. The men of the regiment were murmuring their discontent at this prompt punishment into the ear of every visitor, and were not at all loth to use such phrases as 'poor Moran was murdered for doing nothing at all.'"

Later from Texas.

The Marshall Republican announces the arrival there of Judge Ochiltree; Gen. Rogers and Mr. Crump were with him. Gen. Rogers has a commission to raise a regiment of infantry, and Mr. Crump a battalion of horse for service in Missouri.

In Brazoria the Confederate loan, on the 13th, amounted in cotton, sugar, corn, cash, and beavers, to about \$200,000. In and near Chapel Hill the planters have subscribed 1,917 bales of cotton to the Confederate loan.

A vessel with 1,000 bushels salt from Laguna arrived in the mouth of the Brazos river the other day, whence the cargo was taken up to Richmond, and thence by railroad to Houston.

Gov. Clark appeals to the citizens to organize county committees or societies for the purpose of furnishing blankets and winter clothing to the soldiers in the field.

The San Antonio Ledger mentions the arrival of Capt. Ridley and his Californians, en route for Richmond.

Col. Wm. F. Henderson, of Navarro, has gone to join McCullough.

Dr. Albert Hunt, of Washington county, has been killed by J. B. Lockridge. The latter has escaped.

A large quantity of salt, equal to the best Turk's Island, has been received in Houston, Texas, about ten days since, containing, among other things, two hundred sacks of coffee and 150,000 cigars.

It would seem that the men who are making the most money out of the war are doing the least to support the government. The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 30th ult., has the following:

"About \$15,000 was subscribed to the national loan at the Valley Bank agency on Saturday. We have looked over the subscription book to this loan, and were a good deal surprised not to find among the subscribers any of the heavy Government contractors. There are houses here that have made from \$50,000 to \$100,000 on contracts, and yet they have not contributed one dollar to the loan. Why is this?"

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The Metropolitan Record has dismal news from Ireland in regard to the harvest:

In some localities, we are told, the products of whole farms will, it is said, be entirely lost, while the potato disease has reappeared in several counties, with all its former virulence. Large tracts of land have been completely covered with water, in some instances, great quantities of turf have been destroyed, and serious fears are entertained of another famine, only less disastrous to human life than that which shocked the world twelve or thirteen years ago.

The Policy of England Toward the United States Being Developed.

We published yesterday a notice of some remarks by a New York clergyman, on Fast Day, respecting the feeling in England toward the United States. It takes no Democrat by surprise to learn of such a feeling. They warned the country years ago of what were the designs of the Confederate Government toward that of the United States. From the time that the notorious English Abolitionist Thompson visited this country to the present time, England had but one object in view, in reference to us, and that was to produce the dissolution of the Union.

The clergyman referred to was the Rev. Mr. Newman, who has lately returned from Europe. On his way home he stopped in England and watched closely the feeling there in regard to the United States. He says:

"First, the noblemen or lords of the land are not in sympathy with the North, but are saying and doing everything they can against us. The Earl of Shaftesbury stated to me very explicitly that the policy of England was not to allow the existence of any overshadowing government. They are jealous of our rising greatness, and are determined that England shall be the greatest nation on earth. Why? You are sixty millions of people, said the Earl, 'you will come over here and dictate to us, which contingency we must and will, if possible, avoid.' The second class are the English Abolitionists, who oppose us because we will not make the abolition of slavery an issue of this war. The Earl of Shaftesbury said to me: 'If you will emancipate all the slaves, we will sympathize with you.'"

The policy of England has been to sow dissensions between the North and the South on the slavery question. We were getting to be too powerful. The Earl of Shaftesbury stated to me Newman that 'the policy of England was not to allow the existence of any overshadowing government,' and to accomplish that the Abolition element was fomented and encouraged. The Harriet Beecher Stowes, the Charles Sumners, and that class, were petted and dined and praised. The Abolitionists were to be made the tools, by the aristocracy and Government of England, to weaken our power by dividing us. Having succeeded, they now openly proclaim their purpose and its object. The London Economist admits that England has no desire to see the Confederates subdued—that her interest is the reverse.

Another thing is apparent. The English noblemen care nothing about emancipation in comparison with disunion. The Earl of Shaftesbury has been the great patron of Abolitionists in this country, and one of whose opinions on slavery the Abolitionists here always paid the greatest deference. He wants the Union sundered, however, more than he wants the slaves emancipated. He believes that dissolution of the Union will finally produce emancipation. To bring about a separation of the North and the South would, in his opinion, be killing two birds with one stone. Dissolution would break our power and leave England the master government of the world; while it would, in the end, destroy slavery. Such is his opinion. We may, therefore, set down the Government of England as our enemy. She has played well her part to destroy our power. She early discovered where the blow could be effectually struck, and she gave it. We are now tottering under it.—*Cin. Eng., Oct. 3th.*

Matters at Lexington.

Dr. White, Assistant Surgeon of the Irish Brigade, (Col. Mulligan), has called to correct a statement of our Jefferson City correspondent. Dr. White says the correspondent was mistaken about the former's statement as to the wounded died from thirst after the surrender, so far as he knew—nor suffered in any degree from it. Mr. White became acquainted with Dr. G. W. Taylor, surgeon in Rains' division, who treated him very courteously, and offered him medicines. Col. McLane, Adjutant of the same command, procured spirits for the use of the wounded. The treatment he received from Gen. Price was so good that he could say he is disposed to believe that the captured command had no reason to complain of the usage they met with.

Mr. White left Lexington on Monday, and says that just before he left he heard of a report made by Col. Snead, Adjutant General, stating that Price's regular force was 22,000. His irregular force was considerable. But individuals and squads were constantly going and coming, so that the numbers were never any two days alike.

Surgeon White says that the wounded Federals are in the hands of Dr. Weiner, an excellent surgeon, who will bestow on them all the care and treat them with all the skill which their friends can desire. He also speaks of good medical services rendered by Capt. Moriarty.

He wishes also to express the general opinion of those present at Lexington of the bravery and gallant bearing of Col. Mulligan, and of the good conduct shown by Lieut. Col. Quirk and Mr. Moore, who distinguished themselves by their courage and intrepidity.

Petty Repudiation.

We received yesterday, through the Post-office, a parcel of letters, eighteen of which had the old postage three-cent stamps on them, but which were repudiated by the Postmaster here, and we were charged the full postage on each letter. We regard such action on the part of the Government as disreputable. These stamps were issued by the Government, and were received by the people on the faith that they would not be repudiated. The people paid their money to the Government for these stamps, and the Government can as well repudiate these stamps. It is as immoral and as disreputable to do the one as the other.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.—The tone of the English papers by the late arrival is more than usually bitter. The London Morning Post—Palmerston's organ—says: "Secession is now an accomplished fact." "A reign of terror has been inaugurated in the North."

"In fact, more outrages have been perpetrated upon individual liberty in the Northern States than even King Bomba attempted to commit in Naples." And the London Economist remarks in reference to the Northern States, that "liberty is far more likely to be promoted by their defeat than their victory." If the leading public journals of England are any index to the feelings of the Government and people there, the Confederates have all their sympathy.—*Cin. Eng.*

EVERYBODY'S DUTY.—People there are who have money on hand, and yet they will not pay little debts. Times are doubtful, and they may want their hard for a day of want and scarcity. Let us tell them that, if such a day come, it will be of their own bringing. By paying small debts, money is kept moving in a lively way, doing good all around; confidence is kept in good health, and enterprise is stimulated. Any man who is a man ought to feel this, and do his duty in the premises at once. You owe a debt—perhaps long past due—for your newspaper or a job; pay it today like a man with an upright soul. Your grocer, your shoemaker, your tailor, your washerwoman, your bill against you. Liquidate it before the sun sets, and keep a clear conscience. Go, do some good thing, even though its merit is so small as the payment of a debt. If you wish your neighbor well, do it; if you wish yourself well, do it quickly. Go.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the Confederate States; and therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

§ 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

§ 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall have commissions in conformity to such certificate.

§ 9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 11. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Sec'y of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, Gov. Magoffin, be, and he is hereby, instructed, to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

MARRIED.

In Georgetown, Oct. 1st, by Elder John Smith, J. WILLIS GRAHAM, of Frankfort, and Miss EMMA M. HARGREAVES.

By the same, W. H. KING, of Texas, and Miss MAHAN HARGREAVES.

DIED.

In Lawrenceburg, Ky., on the 3d inst., Miss KATE, the eldest daughter of James G. and Letitia F. White, of Louisville.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kaltenbrun, who will continue the business of Boot and Shoe-making at the old stand, J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.
V. KALTENBRUN.
FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861.—aug3 t-w3m

MALE SCHOOL.

D. G. VENABLE, hoping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the First Session on the 4th Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time.

In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms: English branches, per session of 20 weeks, \$12 00; Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00. aug20 w3m

Lots for Sale.

I have several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.

D. W. Lindsey, of Frankfort, Ky., has authority to raise a regiment of Infantry for the war. Headquarters Frankfort—one month's pay in advance allowed—100 acres of land and \$100 bounty at the end of the war. Reference to Gen. Crittenden, Gen. Anderson, Louisville; Gen. P. Dudley, J. B. Temple, P. Swigert, Frankfort. Three companies now in camp.

October 8th, 1861.
Louisville Journal, Louisville Democrat, and Lexington Observer & Reporter copy one week, and send bill to this office.

EDGAR KEENON.—J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS.

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

Highly Important Document.

During the past month the country has been disturbed by the unfriendly relations that have sprung up suddenly between Major-General Fremont, Commander of the Western Division of the Army, and Colonel Frank P. Blair, jr., of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, (light artillery.) The letter of Colonel Blair to Judge Blair, his brother, and Postmaster General, was immediately brought before the President and the Cabinet, and a vigorous discussion ensued for the removal of General Fremont, but resulted in the postponement of such a decision for the present, the President and a majority of the Cabinet being unqualifiedly adverse to the removal.

Mrs. Fremont, who was in Washington at the time, received information of Colonel Blair's attack on General Fremont, and immediately wrote to the President, requesting a copy of Colonel Blair's letter. The President declined to furnish Colonel Blair's letter, and in the same letter disclaimed any hostility to the General, or that any impression had been made on his mind against the honor or integrity of General Fremont. General Fremont then telegraphed the President, requesting a copy of Colonel Blair's letter, and through Judge Montgomery Blair, the letter of the Colonel was forwarded to General Fremont, accompanied with a request that the Colonel should be released from arrest. The offer of release was extended to Colonel Blair, at the request of the Postmaster General; but the Colonel declined the offer, and is now at Jefferson Barracks, awaiting the examination before a Court-Martial. The charges against him, by General Fremont, with all the correspondence accompanying, we give below:

FIRST CHARGE.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.—That said Colonel Frank P. Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, then in the service of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, did, at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on divers occasions, between the 1st and 20th day of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major-General J. C. Fremont, who was then the Commanding General of said Department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, assailing his personal and official character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said Blair used his position as a member of the military household of the Commanding General to give weight to his assaults.

Second Specification.—That said Col. Blair made secret charges against his said Commanding General, in a letter which he wrote on the first day of September, 1861, to his brother, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States, one of the President's Cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said Commanding General. Said charges were made, not to the Secretary of War or the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but to the Postmaster General, his brother, thus giving the charges an official character, and making them, in substance, charges against the Government, and not against the individual. That said Blair, by his conduct, sought to bring into disrepute the military authorities, a commissioner to investigate the affairs and management of said Western Department, to be directed by, and to consist in part, of the brother of said Col. Blair, the accused.

The said secret charges and harassing proceedings were calculated to, and did in part disturb the President's confidence in said Commanding General and the administration of the affairs of said Western Department.

That said Col. Blair's course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said Military Department.

Third Specification.—That said Col. Blair wrote said letters to his brother, Montgomery Blair, for the purpose of effecting the removal of his said Commanding General, without affording him an opportunity of defense.

CHARGE SECOND.—That said Col. Frank P. Blair, while acting as the Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, while in the service of the Army of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, wrote, and carried, to be published over his own signature, in the *Missouri Democrat*, an article on the subject of said Blair's arrest, to answer the charges herein preferred against him, in which article occurs the following language, viz: "I assure you [meaning the editors of said newspaper], whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said Blair for the purpose of, and with the intent to convey the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major General.

Second Specification.—That said Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, wrote and caused to be published, in a newspaper published in the city of St. Louis, and in the State of Missouri, a false and defamatory article over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz: "I reply that I never asked Gen. Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant it immediately. I never recommended him to give a contract to any one that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of the correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final production of the copy of the letters from Col. Blair to his brother, Montgomery Blair, are hereto appended and made part hereof. They consist of, first, Fremont's note to the President, (marked A.) second, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, (marked B.) third, the President's letter to Mrs. Fremont, (marked C.) fourth, Gen. Fremont's telegram to the President, (marked D.) fifth, Montgomery Blair's telegram to Gen. Fremont, (marked E.) Signed, J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

LETTER FROM MRS. FREMONT.

To the President of the United States:—I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. Blair, sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. Frank P. Blair, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster General Blair, containing certain statements respecting Gen. Fremont and his military command in the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. Blair that that letter you sent Postmaster-General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing General Fremont, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter and any other communication, if any, which, in your judgment, have made that investigation necessary.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, [Signed,] JESSE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT'S SECOND NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Fremont begs to know from the President if his answer to Gen. Fremont's letter can be given to her without much further delay. Mrs. Fremont is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12th, 1861. Mrs. General Fremont.—My Dear Madam: Your two letters of to-day are before me. I answered the letter you bore me

from Gen. Fremont on yesterday, and not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him by mail.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the older Mr. Blair, to say that I sent Postmaster-General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report. Postmaster-General Blair did go with my approval, to see and converse with General Fremont as a friend. I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent of the writers.

No impression has been made on my mind against the honor or integrity of Gen. Fremont, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility toward him. Your obedient servant, [Signed,] A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Sept. 17, 1861. To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully request you to have furnished me a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. Fremont, provided you have received the consent of the writer; and if you have not received that consent, I respectfully request you to have it procured. [Signed,] J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

POSTMASTER BLAIR'S LETTER TO GENERAL FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1861. GENERAL FREMONT, Major-General Commanding:

I will send Frank's letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public. [Signed,] M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

COL. BLAIR'S LETTER TO POSTMASTER BLAIR.

St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE: I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gamble, and I am more and more convinced of the views I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State as well as in the south. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves for neglect of duty, and he still clings to them, and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of rebels 10,000 strong on his hands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis and diverting his attention and covering the forces he desired to use against McCulloch and Pillow. He talks of the vigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move adopted in haste to make head against a formidable force which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh! for one hour of our dear Lyon. Many have been disposed to blame Fremont for not sending reinforcements to Lyon, and thus averting the calamity brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command. It is very certain that if he had sent the reinforcements to Lyon that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, Lyon would have driven McCulloch from the State. I can not say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo that time or not; but I am disposed to believe that the movements by McCulloch and Pillow were intended to be simultaneous and co-operate, but Lyon should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate, and if he had received two regiments his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say if Fremont acted on them as he does now, (I was away and can not speak on that head) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The event shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same or one-half of the reinforcements had been sent to Lyon, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are facts becoming public opinion here, and I think the Government should know it. Probably you have information which will satisfy you that Fremont was to blame. If so, the public here should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the Commanding General. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundation.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is the utter want of discipline in the troops round about St. Louis. It is a rehearsal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manassas, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to Fremont's attention, but he put it aside by saying it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops and keep them out of the whiskey-shops! I know that you and I are both in some sort of a predicament, and for his being placed in command of this Department, and therefore I feel another and an additional motive to speak out openly about these matters. My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better.

I have given you my opinion and the ground for it. If the Government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them—then you can burn this paper and say that I am an alarmist; you know, however, that I am not. No man has been so helpful and so conscientious. I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return here that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. They have not been taken, and either the Government has failed to support Fremont as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and are getting worse every day. Secession increasing; Union men driven out, and the General, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce it, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation outside of St. Louis and our garisons. I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. I shall be but too happy if anything occurs to restore my confidence in Fremont. I am well—better than I have been for eight months. [Signed,] Yours affectionately, FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE WORK ON THE INTRINCHMENTS AT ANDERSON'S HILL IS STEADILY PROGRESSING.

Several heavy guns are already on the ground. This position commands the approach to Covington by the Kentucky Central Railroad.

On Thursday a force of men was set to work on the hill just beyond the first toll-gate on the Covington and Lexington turnpike.

Covington Union.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

The announcement that the Spanish government proposes sending an expedition against Mexico with a land force of five thousand men, to march to the city of Mexico, is looked upon here as mere brag. Should any such interference take place, our government has determined to resist and promptly expel, with our army and navy, any force that may be directed by Spain against the neighboring republic of Mexico.

The following is the result of inquiries today in official quarters. The charges preferred by Col. F. P. Blair against Major General Fremont on the 20th of September have not yet reached Washington. According to the revised army regulations, copies are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, which, in this case, is General Fremont himself. A copy of the charges, however, has been received, to be filed in the event that General Fremont himself should neglect or decline to transmit the original document to the War Department.

In response to a requisition of General Fremont for a Quartermaster for the Western Department, as Brigadier General McKinstry has taken the field, Major Robert Allen has been appointed to that position. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers of that kind in the employment of the Government.

It is further ascertained that Brigadier General Sherman will take command of the Department of Kentucky. The delicate State of General Anderson's health alone renders this arrangement necessary.

There seems to be no doubt that General Fremont will be superseded. No official notification has yet been given of this fact. General Wool, it is thought by those well informed in military circles, will proceed to the West under specific instructions, and it may be that he will supersede Major General Fremont. No positive information is derivable on the subject.

The Resolute ran ashore under the battery at Aquia Creek, and was fired upon with shells. No one was injured. The sound of the drum and fife was heard continually upon the shore through Wednesday night. The cause of it was unknown. An army order has been issued announcing that all depredations upon private property will be severely punished—that no remission for such outrages will be exercised—and that the guards placed over such property will be held as responsible as the principals.

A number of military gentlemen of Ohio have applied to Gov. Dennison for the establishment of a camp in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It is proposed to establish an encampment comprising a brigade of Zouaves, six squadrons of picked cavalry, and a battery of eight rifled cannon.

The loyal citizens of Kansas have petitioned the Government for military aid. They fear, that if Price is not defeated in Missouri, Kansas will fall into the hands of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—*Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.*—A report has been set on foot here to-night that Gen. McClellan was about to start for Kentucky, to take command of that department, under the impression that there is to be no occupation for the army of the Potomac. There is no foundation whatever for this report, at least so far as the movement of such a movement at Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

This afternoon a party of rebels making a reconnaissance on the Virginia side, near Great Falls, opened a fire upon our forces on the Maryland side, commanded by Gen. McClellan. A couple of Parrott guns were immediately placed in position; and about six shots from each of them threw the rebels into confusion, and put them to flight before they were able to do any harm to our men.

His Excellency the Governor has received the Government that the British steamer *Bermuda*, which was several weeks ago reported to be fitting out to carry arms and provisions to the rebels, has succeeded in running the blockade, and entering Savannah with a large and valuable cargo of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, and military stores.

Advices were received this morning from L. Grant, army contractor, dated Santa Fe, August 20th.

He informs the Government that Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge were destroyed by fire, by Lieutenant Moore, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

Fort McLean had been abandoned, and Fort Fillmore had been treacherously surrendered.

Baylor, who belongs to the rebel band, claims to be Governor of Arizona.

Grant raised the stars and stripes over his ranch, and dressed his mule trains with small flags in the face of the rebels.

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When second lieutenancies are thus vacated the places will be filled by appointments from the ranks. All contracts for supplies, munitions, etc., are made respectively by the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of the Ordnance Department, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make. Applications for appointments as acting masters and masters' mates, should be made to the Navy Department in writing, and not in person. The War Department can furnish the revised Army Regulations only to the officers of the army, and not to members of Congress, or other applicants.

The following statement of the master of the army transport *Fanny*, gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels. She was dispatched by Col. Hawkins with clothing, ammunition, provisions, &c., to Chickamao, for the supplies of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of the *Fanny* was received at Hatteras, Col. Hawkins called upon the commanding naval officers in these waters for a force to go to the relief of the *Fanny*. An armed expedition was fitted out, which sailed on the morning of the 3d inst., but nothing had been heard from it at 5 o'clock that evening, when information was last received from that quarter. The statement of the master of the *Fanny*, dated Hatteras Inlet, Oct. 1st, says:

"I left in the steamer *Fanny* at six o'clock A. M., for Chickamao or Loggerhead Inlet, arriving there at 1 P. M. We anchored in about eight feet of water, and waited there 2½ hours before we were communicated from shore. They then fetched a flat-boat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had shoved off and got about two-thirds of the way to shore, we saw a steamboat to westward about 4 P. M., which proved to be one of the enemy. She was standing to cut off our retreat, and in a short time two more appeared, steering directly for us. The first one then stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the others came up they did the same. We returned the fire with nine shot striking one of the boats in the bow; then Captain Hart of the 20th Indiana regiment, suggested us to surrender, saying that it was no use fighting against such odds, and requested us to hoist the white flag. The mate of the boat and a few soldiers, turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Captain Hart forbade them to throw any more overboard. We likewise requested the Sergeant-major to throw the cannon overboard, which he refused to do, saying that it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners. Capt. Hart then requested the chain to be slipped and the boat run ashore, which was done. The white flag was then hoisted, and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers of the *Fanny*, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion, they had plenty of time from our arrival to that of the enemy's boats, to get everything on shore from the *Fanny*, if sufficient boats had been employed in transportation of stores, so that we could have destroyed the *Fanny* before she could have fallen into the hands of the rebels. We left there about 6 P. M., in a canoe, and arrived here about 7 A. M., on the 2d inst."

Signed, J. H. MORRISON, Master steamer *Fanny*.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republic.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. Agents of the Federal Government, now in Paris, have offered to eleven Colonels and Captains of artillery in the French army commissions as Brigadier Generals in the Federal army, with pay of 20,000 francs per annum for the next four years, outfit of \$1,500, and free passage home. Several of them wish to accept, but the Emperor has issued an order through the War Minister prohibiting any French officer from serving in the Federal army.

Edits now being erected on Munson's, Mason's and Edill's hills will be as strong as any in front of Washington.

There is good reason to believe that 50,000 of Beauregard's troops have gone to Kentucky, and that Beauregard expects to hold a defensive position at Manassas to Ocoquan with the remaining one hundred and fifty thousand.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Gen. Wool having returned to Fortress Monroe, where Gen. Mansfield also remains for the present, and Postmaster General Blair having gone East, Gen. Fremont remains in command for the present. Should he lose the impending battle, it would be difficult to save him from the influence of ignorant critics and personal hate, but should he win, his opponents would be overpowered.

La Mountain took a pleasure trip in his balloon yesterday, starting at Cloud's Mills and landing 15 miles East of Washington. He attained an elevation of 18,000 feet.

Lieut. Sigler, of the Virginia cavalry, was captured in a chestnut tree within 600 yards of a rebel regiment.

It is true that the British steamer *Bermuda*, with a valuable cargo of arms and munitions of war, has got into Savannah, having eluded our vessels, several of which were in pursuit after ineffectual efforts to stop her in England by Major Adams and others.

Part of the rebels were seen to powder sixty thousand pairs of army shoes, six or eight thousand Enfield rifles, several rifled cannon, a large quantity of quinine and morphine, besides a number of closed boxes and crates contents unknown. Mostly clothing, probably.

The statement cast of the transactions of the Treasury in September, shows the total receipts to be nearly \$17,000,000, and the disbursements about \$11,500,000. Demand notes sent West last week, amount to three-quarters of a million; on hand ready, two and a half million. Two days' payments now exceed any of a whole month before the war.

It is not improbable that Meagher will be tendered the brigadiership declined by Shields. A new shell was tested at the Navy Yard yesterday, filled with melted metal. It struck a pile of wet logs, burst and consumed them.

The question of Fremont's removal is still undecided. Western men press for a prompt decision. Meigs or Banks will be his successor, if there is a change. The President and Assistant Secretary Scott had an interview with the latter to-day, in private, to tone down the provisions of Fremont's dispatch.

Gen. Anderson has asked to be relieved from the Department of Kentucky. Gen. Sherman will succeed him.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.

General Fremont's charges and specifications against Col. Blair, including Col. Blair's letter to Postmaster General Blair, is published in this morning's *Democrat*. Colonel Blair was arrested a second time for writing a letter which he addressed to Adjutant General Sherman, and which he declined to resume his sword and take command of his regiment then on march to the battle-field when ordered by his commander. Gen. Scott's release of Col. Blair is understood to be peremptory until such time as charges are made against him.

Capt. McKee, Assistant Adjutant General of this Department, has received a dispatch from General Fremont, stating that the charges and specifications against Col. Blair, published in the *Democrat* yesterday morning, received publicity without his knowledge or sanction, that he has telegraphed the President and General Scott that the act meets his unqualified disapproval, and requesting Capt. McKee to investigate the violation of his confidence and interference with his

papers, so that the perpetrators may be instantly proceeded against and punished.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.

News has reached here that about two weeks ago, John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, had called by proclamation 8,000 Cherokees around him and declared for the Union. Read, an influential half-breed and leader of the secession party, had raised the standard of revolt, and had a skirmish near Talequah with Ross' body guard, in which the latter was victorious. This conflict with the recently published accounts from the Nation, but an active government scout thoroughly acquainted with matters in the southwest, pronounces it reliable. One hundred of the soldiers wounded in the siege of Lexington arrived to-night.

The *Democrat* will to-morrow exonerate Gen. Fremont from any knowledge of our consent to the publication of charges and specifications against Col. Blair.

HOOPER ECONOMY.—Our readers will remember a murder case that occurred some months ago near the State line of Indiana and Lake county. A man and his wife, living in the town of Bloom, in this county, went to the little village of Dyer, in Lake county, Indiana, just across the State line, where both of them got gloriously drunk. On their way home, the wife, finding the husband too drunk to walk, beat him with a fence stake so that he died the next day. The deed was committed on the Indiana side of the State line, but the man died on the Illinois side. The woman was arrested and brought to Chicago; but our courts decided that they could not take jurisdiction, and the woman was sent back to Indiana. The grand jury of Lake county, in that State, refused to find a bill against her on account of the costs, and the woman was set at liberty. She came to Chicago yesterday in quest of some articles of clothing taken from the body of her late husband by Coroner James. The articles, of course, were given to her.—*Chicago Post*.

Foreign Demand for Breadstuffs.

Recent advices by the steamers *Persia* and *Saxonia* confirm earlier ones from Europe in regard to the deficiency of the corn crop. Former reports represented short crops in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal. Spain, Holland, and Belgium are now added to the list, while it seems to be confirmed that the potato product in Ireland is unusually small. The *Mark Lane Express* of September 24th, says that all the country wheat markets, in England, have shown an upward movement, but without generally coming up to the rise in London. It represents wheat at two shillings per quarter dearer at Edinburgh, while the market for wheat and good old corn has improved in Ireland. At Santander, throughout Castile, in Allente and Barcelona, prices for wheat are higher, but firm at Seville. In Belgium there are "upward prices," and in Holland an "upward movement." The wheat trade is brisk at Cologne. "At Dantz, Stettin, and Bremen, there was a rise in wheat of full two shillings sterling per quarter." In short, there seems to be a general deficiency and activity in breadstuffs throughout Europe.

The effect of this state of affairs upon the American markets cannot be mistaken. If our people keep their heads cool, and do not rush off after speculative fortunes, they will be blessed with a large influx of foreign money during the next few months. The only danger in view of these startling accounts is excitement and inflation. Let that be guarded against, and we shall do well.

Chicago Times, Oct. 1st.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th inst., is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and that peace should be restored, and that they should be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN, Ho. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State. By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.

MRS. MCMURDY'S

boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

WILL re-open on Wednesday, September 4.

Terms, per year.....\$45
aug 1st wtdw30

BARKER. J. K. MIDDLETON.

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Just received, and are receiving daily, the largest and best variety of fashionable fall dry goods ever brought to this market, comprising a lot of 50,000 yards new style print, at 6-4-8, blue, red, and black, also a large lot of Canton flannel in every color. Jeans, Linseys, muslins, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Irish linen, &c., &c. Also some of the latest styles in dresses, walking and traveling Dress Goods, plain and silk; also just received a large auction lot of new Merinoes, a large lot of new broad cloths, comprising the latest styles and novelties, looks, Mantles, &c.; also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattins, Tweeds, and all kinds of goods for men's wear, aprons, Old Cloths, Lace, and Damask table cloths.

Goods freely shown, and purchasers are requested to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Sept 1st wtdw30

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz. WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders of this Commonwealth, inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and

